Jac Negley

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

"PRODESSE CIVIBUS."

Vol. 33. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1818. New Series, No. 35.

PUBLISHED (EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY) BY
JOHN I. SCULL & MORGAN NEVILLE,
In Fourth Street, between Market and Wood Streets.

Very Late Publications,

JUST RECEIVED BY

R. Patterson and Lambdin.

BRISTED on the resources of the United States of America,
Memoirs of the rev. Andrew Fuller,
Hazlett's Lectures on the English Poets,
Narrative of an expedition to explore the river Zaire, usually called the Congo, in Africa, in 1816—by Capt. Tuckey, R. N. with a map,
Views of England, during a residence of ten years, six of them a prisoner of war.—By Major General Pillet,
Lalla Rookh—by More—a new edition with plates,
Brownie of Rodsbeck and other Tales—by James Hogg, author of Queen's Wake, &c.
Conversations on the Bible—by a lady,
Manners—a Novel in 2 volumes.
Marriage—a Novel in 2 volumes.
Rob Roy Macgregor—a musical Drama, as performed at Covent Garden,
Schlegle's History of Literature 2 volumes
First part of Dr. Johnston's Dictionary—quarto and octavo,
Cuvier's Theory of the Earth, with notes by Dr. Mitcheil,
Lord Bacon's Essays a new edition,
The Batchelor and the Married Man or the equilibrium of comfort—a novel in 2 vols.

R. P. & L. have added many valuable works to their stock of History, Biography, Divinity, Classics and Medicine, and have just received a small collection of LAW.

Pittsburgh, September 8, 1818.

Commissioners Office,

PITTSBURGH, SEPTEMBER 5, 1818.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until Wednesday the 23d inst. for the erection of a BRIDGE over Pine creek, at the place where the public road crosses said creek, near Buffington's mill-dam.—All materials to be furnished by the contractor.

A plan will be exhibited at the office.

By order of the Commissioners.

JAMES M. RIDDLE, *Clk.*

Pittsburgh, September 8, 1818. 1at

Notice.

IF a certain SAMUEL PURDY, who about a year ago, arrived at Quebec, is in this country, he is hereby informed that his parents reside within 8 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Washington road, who would wish to hear from him as soon as possible.

N. B. Printers will do an act of benevolence by inserting the above a few times.

Look Sharp before you buy

WHEREAS the subscriber, in 1817, purchased of Luther Gale the exclusive right of disposing of his and C. Toby's and J. Old's patent Bark mills, in the state of Pennsylvania. This is to forbid all persons purchasing either of the said patent bark mills of any person or persons, under any pretence whatsoever, unless legally authorised by me.

J. WEBSTER.

Pittsburgh, September 8, 1818.——3

N.B. All violation of the above right will be proceeded against according to the act of Congress in such cases made and provided.

Anshutz & Rahm,

HAVE

Removed

TO the House lately occupied by Messrs. ALLEN & GRANT

They have for sale, a handsome assortment of

Juniata Bar, & Roll'd Iron,

NAILS,

CROWLEY AND BLISTERED STEEL,

IRON WARE,

Of different kinds, Axes, Hoes, Plough-Irons, &c.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF KENTUCKY

Tobacco,

OF A GOOD QUALITY.

Geneva Window Glass,

BAR LEAD,

30,000 lbs. Shot, assorted,

ALSO

50 bbls. prime Country Sugar

50 barrels best quality

NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR

Pittsburgh, April 17, 1818.——2awtf

BUTTER.

THE Subscribers will exchange Merchandize, for merchantable BUTTER, in Kegs, at a fair price.

WM. & JOHN HILL.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1818. 2awtf.

Kilgore & Taylor,

Commission Merchants,

CINCINNATI, (OHIO.)

HAVE a large & convenient WARE-HOUSE in Front near Main street, where they transact on business on COMMISSION, generally

May 5, 1818.

---

30 Barrels

PRIME SHAD,

FOR SALE BY

ALLEN & GRANT.

Pittsburgh, August 18.

BRISTLES.

I WILL give from THIRTY to SIXTY cents per lb. for country Bristles, at my Brush Manufactory, in Wood street, between Fourth street and Diamondalley. Farmers and country merchants are requested to pay attention to the above.

GEORGE BEALE.

Pittsburgh, June 26. 6m

N. B. Scalding the bristles is no detriment to them whatever.

Stray Mare.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber living in Moon Township, Allegheny county, about the middle of last May, a *bright bay Mare*, with a star in her forehead, the off fore foot white, about thirteen hands high and supposed to be 3 years old. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges & take her away,

BENJAMIN M'CORMICK.

September 1, 1818.

Town of
HAVANNAH.

THE undersigned, trustees for the proprietors of the scite where the town of HAVANNAH is to be laid off, give this public notice, that lots in the above mentioned town, will be offered for sale, on the premises, on the 26th and 27th days of October next.

Havannah is situated in Lauderdale county, Alabama Territory, on the north side of the Tennessee river, immediately above Colbert's reserve, within nine miles of the town of Florence, and about eight miles from Colbert's ferry.

The town of Havannah is included in that section of country which was recently sold at Huntsville when forty two townships brought to the Government the unprecedented sum of 5,000,000 dollars. The simple fact that within this district, land sold, for purposes of agriculture, from 30 to 78 dollars per acre, furnishes an incontestible evidence of the fertility of the soil and the value of its productions: The climate too, is of an agreeable temperature, subject neither to the excessive heats of the south nor the chilling blasts of the north; yet the fruits and growth of the latter arrive at great perfection, and the most profitable species of agriculture of the former, are produced in the most luxurious abundance.

Of all the scites for towns in the late sales, the town of Havannah has incomparably the highest claim to precedence in a commercial point of view.

Considering the situation of this place, as it respects its commercial advanatages, and the rising importance of the north side of the Tennessee river within the limits of this Territory, and the remarkably rich settlements in the adjacent counties of Murry, Giles, Lawrence and Wayne, in Tennessee, all of which must necessarily depend upon this point as being the head of navigation on the Tennessee for steam boats, barges and keel-boats, for their supply of foreign articles. We say, taking these local advantages into consideration, many persons who are to be extensively engaged in mercantile and agricultural pursuits, by their repeated solicitations have induced the proprietors to lay off a town on this scite.

The purchaser of cotton, the staple of this section of country, will find it emphatically to his interest to locate himself at Havannah, where he can ship his purchases any season of the year which will arrive in market several months earlier than the cotton from Madison county, or any place above the Muscle Shoals. Thus this place embraces important advantages both in the export and import trade.

Havannah is situated at a point on the Tennesse river, which is the nearest possible rout from the most populous settlements in Kentucky and Tennessee to the Mississippi, the southern parts of Alabama Territory and West Florida. It may here be remarked, that a Ferry will be established here, by which the river can be crossed with as much ease as at any other point whatever—situated immediately at the lower end of an Island, known by the name of Long Island; no convenient place is offered for crossing after leaving the military ferry till you reach this point.

Much has been said about the value of lands East of Lauderdale, in Limestone and Madison counties; but when we reflect that the productions in the vicinity of Havannah will anticipate the other in market by several months, and that they are in a degree dependent upon this place for their foreign supplies, the undersigned confidently believe that the situation will attract the attention of discerning and enterprizing men.

Havannah has the advantage of being supplied with pure and wholesome spring water which is not surpassed by any in the western country. The situation of the town is high, with a fine view of this majestic river, and the variegated scenery of a picturesque surrounding country,

Persons disposed to vest a share of their capital in town property, after a careful examination of the map of the southern country, will readily discover the propriety of the selection of this place for a town, being near the head of navigation, on a large and noble river, furnishing the greatest facilities to the commercial and agricultural pursuits of a country equalled by none in America for the fertility of its soil and the value of its productions. An agreeable and healthy point possessing these advantages, cannot fail of rising in importance Every facility will be offered to mechanics who wish to settle in a new place, where the population of all the surrounding country is encreasing with unheard of rapidity and whose wants must be many and urgent.

A plan of the town will be left in the Register's office in Huntsville, at Peter Cheatham's, Columbia, Ten. Capt. B. M. Patterson's, Pulaski, Ten. Major J. D. M'Connell's, Fayetteville, Ten. Big Spring, Franklin county, Alabama.

Terms of sale, one third in one year, one third in three years, and the remaining third in four years from the sale.

E. J. Baily
Geo. Coulter
H. Campbell } Trustees.
S. Ragsdale
Jos. Farmer

June 25th, 1818. 2am1Oct.

Copper & Tin Warehouse.

WILLIAM KEPNER,

CORNER OF MARKET AND FRONT STREETS, PITTSBURGH,

Has now on hand, and intends keeping a general assortment of

STILLS,

Tin Ware,

FULLERS KETTLES,
HATTERS DITTO,

WASH KETTLES
BRASS DITTO.

JAPANNED WARE.

Which he will dispose of on reasonable Terms for cash, or approved paper.

☞ Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to, and put up on short notice.

Pittsburgh, December 24, 1817.——Ttf

NEW GOODS.

Abishai Way and Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AT THEIR

Wholesale and Retail Store, in Market, between Third and Fourth streets, a large assortment of

Seasonable & Fancy Goods.

TO. SHEPPARD'S extra superfine CLOTHS,
Fine cloths and cassimeres,
Furniture chintzes, callicoes and ginghams,
Seersuckers and bombazetts, assorted colors,
India book and mull muslin,
6-4 British and imitation ditto ditto,
4-4 tamboured, mull and jaconets,
5-4 Irish sheeting, and 4-4 Irish linnens.
8-4 and 10-4 Irish table linen,
Long Yellow mamee chop nankeens,
Short ditto and blue ditto
Worsted and cotton fringe,
Cambric and India muslins,
Fine white gauze flannel,
Black galoons, pelongs rantshaws,
Canton crapes, various colours,
Canton crape shawls, ditto,
Merino shawls and handkerchiefs,
Canton cambiet and rich sattins,
Irish poplines and bombazine,
Levantine and Florence silks,
5.4 Indian Lafieties, do. plain colours,
India, Mantua and lutstring silks,
Fancy silk stripe and Florentine vesting,
Kid, York tan and beaver gloves,
Thread laces and edgings,
Shell, mock shell and horn combs,
Silk umbrellas and parasols,
Domestic plaids, stripes and shirtings,
Superior wire thread, sewing cottons,

Women's and Children's Morocco and Leather Shoes.

LEGHORN & STRAW BONNETS.

FASHIONABLE RIBBONS.

Which they offer wholesale and retail, at reduced prices.——*ALSO,*

Queensware, in crates assorted,
Flaxseed Oil, by the barrell.

Wanted to purchase,

100 BARRELS OF FLOUR.
100 BARRELS OF WHISKEY.

Country Linnen, Flax, and Twilled Bags, take as payment for Merchandize.

Pittsburgh, May 15, 1818. 2aw2m.

BUTLER & LAMBDIN,

Continue their

Book and Job

PRINTING OFFICE,

Where will be printed with the utmost despatch

BOOKS, MAGAZINES AND PAMPHLETS.

Mercantile Blanks;

SUCH AS

Checks, Receipts, Bills of lading, Bills of parcels, Due-bills, &c.

Law Blanks.

Judgements and common Bonds, Deeds, Leases, Declarations, Protests, &c.

Magistrates' & Aldermans' Blanks.

Summons's, Scieri Facias, Commitments, Indentures, Warrants, Executions, Rules of Refference &c. for the city and counties.

HAND-BILLS, CIRCULARS, ADVERTISEMENTS, CARDS,

Together with every other description of Book and Job Printing.

Pittsburgh, June 12.

When I relinquished the publication of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, on the 1st of August, 1816, a considerable sum was due for subscription, advertisements, &c. Since that time I have sedulously endeavoured to collect the debts, without having recourse to law, but my indulgence has been treated with neglect.—I now give notice, that in one month from this date, I will take the most summary way to collect all debts due to me.

JOHN SCULL.

Pittsburgh, July 10, 1818.

N. B. I expect those persons whose due-bills I hold, will pay attention to this notice.

Water Proof Hats.

WILLIAM P. HAMER, of the city of Washington, makes Water proof HATS in a very superior manner. These hats are made of the same materials as others: the only difference consists in the stiffening, which renders them water proof. They are perfectly elastic; will resist water, though immersed in it 48 hours and maintain their true shape. They will wear 2 or 3 years witthout requiring the aid of the hatter. The terms of sale for wholesale orders, are cash for good acceptances, at reasonable dates.

Washington City, Aug. 28 1818.——6

Allen & Grant,

HAVE MADE A TEMPORARY

REMOVAL

TO THE WARE HOUSE LATELY OCCUPIED BY

Messrs, FOSTER & DOANE

Pittsburgh, March 31, 1818.——t

WILLIAM HILL,

HAS taken into partnership his brother JOHN HILL. Their business will be transacted under the firm of

William & John Hill:

Who have just received and offer for sale at their Wholesale Warehouse,

In Market, near Front street—and at their Retail Store, corner of Market and Fourth streets,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FRESH GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

SUPERFINE habit and second cloths—blue, black, brown, mixed and bottle,
Milled and common cassimeres—blue, black, mixed, drab and buff,
Flannels, baizes and bombazetts,
Cords, velvets, and cotton cassimeres,
Prints, ginghams, cambric, fancy and colored muslins,
Shirtings, checks and tickings,
Domestic plaids and stripes,
Fancy and common waist-coating,
Levantine, Florence and Senshaw silks
Canton and French crapes,
Bandanna, black silk and Madrass handkerchiefs,
Irish linnen, lawn and linnen cambric,
Ditto shirting, dowlas and diaper,
Men's and woman's Beaver and silk gloves,
Ditto ditto silk, worsted and cotton hose,
Ribbands, galoons, laces, silk and cotton shawls,
Buttons, sewing silk,
Silk twist, Scotch thread, linnen tapes,
Bindings, needles, pins, combs,
Suspenders, bonnets,
Looking glasses, tea trays and a great variety of fancy articles.

An assortment of

HANGING PAPER

An assortment of fine and common

CUTLERY.

Anvils, vices, frying pans, trace chains,
Coffee-mills,
WALDRON'S corn and grass scythes,
German scythes and straw knives,
German and Millington crowley steel,
Sheet-iron,
Ter-kettles, &c.

Queensware,

IN ASSORTED CRATES.

China tea sets and fancy Liverpool ware,

COFFEE, in bags,

Young Hyson Tea, in chests and boxes,

Chocolate,
Pepper,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cloves,
Nutmegs,

Spanish indigo,
Copperas,
Logwood,
Windsor soap,
Figs,
Tanners' oil.

A general assortment of

SHOES.

☞ The most of the above goods were bought by the package on moderate terms, and will now be sold at a small advance.

Pittsburgh, April 17, 1818.——1awtf

Miller and Wilson,

At their Store in Wood between Front and Water Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

JUNIATA BAR IRON, Rolled ditto,
Nail and Deck Rods,
Crowley & Blister Steel,
Sprigs, hinges & screws,
Spinning-wheel Irons,
Trace and Log chains,
Patent beams and Steelyards,
Axes, hoes, shovels and Spades,
Shingling hatchets, and claw-hammers,
Scythes and sickles,
Drawing-knives & Grid-irons,
Ladles, skimmers, and flesh-forks,
Carpenter's adze',
Plough Irons,
Cow-bells,
Castings, assorted,

Pittsburgh & Kentucky Manufac. Tobacco,
Spanish and country Segars,
Rappee & Scotch Snuff,
Rosin soap and candles,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Earthen & Queensware,
Whiskey, Gin and Cherry-bounce,
Allspice, pepper & nutmegs,
Copperas, rosin, indigo,
Cheese, bacon and Venison hams,
Mackarel, shad and Herring,
Bed cords and Plough lines,
Rigging, fishing, chalk lines, etc. etc.

Tea, Coffee, Lump and N. O. Sugar.

Cut and Hammer'd Nails,

Coffee mills,
Curry combs,

Window glass,
Screw augers.

Pittsburgh, February 28, 1818.——1awtfc

One Hundred Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for apprehending and securing in any jail, so that I may get him again,

Negroe Barney,

who calls himself HENRY. He is a mulattoe fellow, 18 or 19 years of age, and 5 feet 7 or 8 inches or perhaps 9 high—straight and well made, with bushy hair; has a scar upon one of his cheeks near the ear, about the size of, or perhaps larger than a grain of corn, he has also one or two scars on one of his arms. He is a smart active fellow, and a good cook and house servant. His clothing when he left me consisted of a velvet roundabout and trowsers, an old black silk jacket, an old fur hat with a narrow rim, and a pair of new shoes. The above described fellow was taken up by me at Pittsburgh three or four weeks ago, and made his escape from me near Chambersburgh, since when I have been informed he was seen in company with three other negroes on the way to Pittsburgh. He was in the employ of a Mr. Anderson as a carter when he was taken up in Pittsburgh.

DANIEL SCHNEBLY.

Hagers Town, Md. August 8th, 1818

BLANKS PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JANUARY, WINANS & JANUARY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to *Samuel January, Senr. & Co.* by whom the Storage and Commission business will be transacted in future.

Those having claims against said firm will apply as above.

SAMUEL JANUARY, *Senr.*
MATTHIAS WINANS,
SAMUEL A. JANUARY.

Maysville, April 18, 1818.——tf

ORMSBY AND DOANE,

HAVE FOR SALE

100 bls. Prime N. O. Sugar,
150 kegs Tobacco,
2 bales Prime Cotton;
JUNIATA IRON,
PLOUGH PLATES.

A handsome assortment of Fresh Castings, &c.

June 12, 1818.

BOSLER & CO.

Have just received and offer for Sale on moderate terms, an extensive assortment of

IRONWARE & GROCERIES,

SUCH AS,

WALDRON'S prime corn and grass scythes,
Mouse-hole anvils,
German scythes,
Straw knives,
Bright and black vices,
Whetstones,
English, Crowley, and blister steel,
Countryblister, German, Swedish & cast steel,
6d, 8d, and 10d wrought nails,
Shovels, spades, kitchen shovels, tongs and pokers,

American sheet iron single, double, and treble,
Spinning wheel irons,
Ketland gun locks,
Iron and brass top coffee mills,
Handsaws,
Frying pans,
Patent tea-kettles,
Bed screws,
Wood screws,
Bench vices,
Knives,
Butt hinges,
Files,

COFFEE in bags and barrels.

LOAF AND LUMP SUGAR

Young Hyson and Gunpowder Teas in small boxes

Chocolate,
Muscatel raisins,
Pepper,

Ginger,
Mustard,
Figs in drums and boxes.

WINDSOR, PALM AND VARIEGATED SOAP IN SMALL BOXES.

TANNERS AND LINSEED OIL.

SPANISH CIGARS, & PIPES by the box

QUEENSWARE in small crates, well assorted for country stores.

Also, always for Sale,

Castings of every description.

Plough Irons, Axes, Scale Beams, and all kinds of Edge Tools and Iron Ware.

Juniata barr iron,
Pig, barr, & sheet lead,
Shot,
Cut nails of all sizes,

Still cocks,
Mounting,
Copper rivits.

WINDOW, GREEN AND FLINT GLASS assorted in boxes.

Rosin soap,
Copperas,

Writing paper.
Bonnet & Fullers boards,

They continue to keep a

Commission Warehouse,

or storing, forwarding, purchasing and selling all kinds of *Produce* and *Merchandize.*

Pittsburgh, March 28, 1818. 1awtf

Kerr and Rahm,

Front, between Market and Wood streets,

PITTSBURGH,

Have just received a handsome supply of

UPDEGRAFFS'

PAPER, assorted as follows,

No. 1, 2, & 3 Cap.
Royal Printing.
No. 4 Medium ditto,

Post Paper,
Tea Paper,
Cap Wrapping do.

Medium wrapping ditto.

They have also on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Juniata Bar Iron,

4, 6, 8, and 10 cut Nails,
Assorted Roll'd Iron,
7-9 and 8-10 Window Glass,
HOLLOW GLASS,
Patent Draft Chains,
Shovels, Axes, Plough Irons,
A few chests Young Hyson Tea,
Spanish and country Segars,
KENTUCKY TOBACCO.

All of which they offer for sale, on accommodating terms.

July 3.

VINEGAR.

A QUANTITY of strong old Cider VINEGAR fit for immediate use, for Sale, per barrel or smaller quantity.

ISAAC HARRIS, *Diamond.*

Pittsburgh, August 25, 1818. 3t

A Quantity

OF PRIME QUALITY KENTUCKY

BACON,

For Sale by ALLEN & GRANT.

Pittsburgh, July 24.

Cut Tacks and Sprigs.

Ormsby and Doane,

HAVE for sale, *Cut Tacks and Sprigs, of all sizes,* from the Abington Factory, (Massachusetts) and being appointed agents for the sale of those articles, offer them at the manufacturing prices with the addition of carriage and charges.

Orders for Tacks and Sprigs will be received and attended to.

Pittsburgh, June 23. tf

Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 15, 1818.

ORIGINAL LETTERS FROM RUSSIA.

THE nobility for the most part speak French, but the merchants very rarely any language but their own. The liberty allowed to unmarried ladies of all classes here, is far less than enjoyed by our fair countrywomen, concerning which they hear me talk with wonder and incredulity. On one occasion I was told by one of them, that if the intercourse between the two sexes in my country was as unreserved as I represented it, the state of public morals must be very fine there. I answered her very sharply, that the sentiment of honour instilled into the minds of our young ladies, in early youth, was a better guardian to their virtue than Argus with his hundred eyes, and that I thanked God, morality was not in so deplorable a state as here, where a parent was afraid to trust his daughter out of his sight a moment. She observed to me in reply, laughing, that our ladies were welcome to the guardianship of honour and fine sentiments, but for her part she should prefer being watched by her parents. This is without the least colouring or exageration. It is a thing almost unheard of in this country, for a young lady to go into any society, unaccompanied by her mama, or some stiff and buckram faced old aunt; and as to taking a walk with a young gentleman alone, Miss would think it a crime of such magnitude as to shrink at the bare idea. Such is the force of education and habit, for waltzing is here looked upon as the most innocent thing in the world, and a young Lady who cannot brook the idea of a young gentleman being seen with her on the public walk, thinks it the most indifferent thing possible to clap her hand upon his shoulder, or perhaps one on each, and allow him to grasp her around the waist, and hold on pretty tightly too, and then dance round and round the room with him in that posture, intermingling knees, &c. &c. Can you imagine any thing more ridiculous or inconsistent? yet the delicate minded old ladies, look on this without the least uneasiness, though they see their daughters sometimes almost fainting in their partners arms. As a young man, I like waltzing, and have consequently learnt it, but it is a dance I hope never to see introduced at home.

The nobility have adopted the foreign costume, but the other classes still adhere to their own. The national dress of the women is very rich, and the Moscow costume beautiful. I have been at balls where all have been dressed in it, though this is a thing that happens but seldom. I am at a loss to describe it—it is a kind of robe which laces before, and is profusely embroidered, and bound with rich lace; it is mostly of some bright colour, red I think the most becoming; some wear corsets, but they do not brace them tight, so as to deform or punish themselves, as some ladies do on the other side of the water—with this dress they wear a kind of inverted crescent on their head, richly embroidered in front, and gradually tapering off to the hinder part towards the neck, where it is tied with ribband. Their hair they wear long, and I must say it is generally beautiful, being for the most part of a bright flaxen colour, and worn hanging down their backs lower than their waists, neatly plaited, and tied with a ribband near the end. In the street they wear over this dress a kind of short gown, which covers their hips, and is lined with fur; this too is generally rich, at least (as is the case with the other) if the owner can afford it. I regret to say that nearly all the ladies here paint, and that too very badly, just as if you were to take some rouge on the end of your finger and rub a round spot on each cheek, without caring at all for its being known. The dress of the female peasants is similar in shape to the one I have described, and their gala suit very gay, so that on a holiday it is no unpleasant thing to go through a large Russian village, and see them clean, and in their best attire. These people, however, have a shocking disregard for the most beautiful part of the female form, which the mercantile class have not, so that on tying on their aprons, they tug their breasts down as low as they can, and confine them in that disgusting position, the consequence of this is, that in a short time they become much distended and softened, so that upon the bosom of a young woman of twenty you see a pair of breasts that you would take to be the property of a matron of sixty at least. It is in vain I have endeavoured to convince some of them of the folly of this, they have listened to me with great and good nature, but when I ended my harangue, shaking their heads and said, "no, father, it is better thus."

The Russians, though dirty in their appearance, which arises chiefly from teeir seldom changing their clothes, are very fond of bathing, and bathe often in all seasons; this is the case with both sexes, and they seem upon pretty good terms with each other, for it is no uncommon thing to see men and women together in a river or a bath house. You will of course understand the lowest class. Such a sight, however, is far from recalling to mind those days of primitive simplicity in which our ancestors are said to have partaken of this pleasure alike indiscriminately; on the contrary, it presents a scene of such barbarous degradation as cannot fail to inspire us with a very indifferent opinion of our species. It is an evidence of a nearer approach to the brute creation than we are willing to allow.

From the New York Evening Post, Sept. 2.

SITUATION OF FRANCE.

We published a short time since, an interesting article from Madrid, giving an expose of the present depressed and deplorable state of Spain—and we this day present our readers with a similar article, though of a very different complexion, upon the present condition and prospects of France. It is copied from one of the latest French papers received; and presents a very striking and pleasing contrast, when placed by the side of the gloomy picture of the other Bourbon's kingdom.

From a French Paper.

STATE OF FRANCE.

At the moment when propitious heaven seems to be compensating the earth for the rigours of latter seasons; when the fruits with which the land is covered give and promise abundance; when the wished for epoch of the delivery of the French territory is approaching, the eye charmed and the mind satisfied, repose with delight on the picture of France, consoled for the past misfortunes, rich in the benefits she enjoys and those she expects.

Where are those 1,290,000 warriors whose battalions covered the soil of France? How have those nations, which so long cherished resentments, abjured their hatred and resigned their distrust? A policy founded on good faith has dissipated their alarms, and French honour, always so respectable on the field of battle, has received new lustre from the faith of guarded treaties. That people, who by their courage had so long been the arbiters and perhaps the terror of Europe, have, by displaying other virtues, and exercised a milder power, commanded its esteem, and conquered its friendship.

If we turn our eyes to the interior of France, what changes within so few years! Two scourges, invasion and sterility, afflicted our province: nevertheless, traverse their plains, enter their cities, and you find no trace of the fury of man, or of calamities from heaven. Never did cultivation so far extend its progress—never did industry so multiply its products. At the sight of those fields to which labor has restored abundance, of those cities in which comfort re-appears, the traveller with astonishment asks—"Is this the country which has suffered so much? What hand fertile in prodigies, has so promptly healed its wounds, assuaged its misfortunes, and made prosperity succeed disasters?"

But, above all, are these the people whom an unexampled revolution, the shock of so great a number of opinions, the opposition of so many different interests, the fermentation of so many hostile elements, seemed to expose every moment to the dangers of a new explosion? Happily, that agitation which belonged to parties did not exist in the nation; to it our institutions guaranteed the liberty so constantly called for by its wishes;—the government promised the repose so necessary to its wants; it placed confidence in the force of the former, and in the wisdom of the latter; and the law and tranquility now reign on every point of France.

The public funds, those moveable yet certain signs of the re-establishment of confidence, daily increase in value. The treasures which credit brings into the coffers of the State, wisely distributed, flow through a thousand channels, favoring labor and diffusing plenty. Great establishments are forming, and extensive speculations preparing. Commerce, encouraged by success, orders agriculture to supply her productions, industry to open her manufactories, and casting a look over the ocean, shows our ships the road to the riches of both worlds.

The administration, attentive to that impulse which it alternately receives and gives, directs it towards results favorable to national glory and prosperity. Our hospitals which the foreigner admires, our schools and instructions, which he takes for his model, are not the sole objects of its care. There bridges are erected on the Isle and the Dordogne; here roads are opened which will bring Languedoc and the the Pyrennees nearer to Paris and Lyons. Paris raises a temple to commerce; and the town, which the patriotic sacrifice of Eustache de St. Pierre has immortalized, consecrates by a monument the first foot-step which marked on the soil of France the return of the monarch restored to her wishes. Every where the administration is commencing, finishing, or replacing, monuments useful for the destination given them, or valuable for the events the memory of which they perpetuate.

The sciences have lost nothing of the consideration which environed their labours, nor of the happy direction given to their study; less wrapped up in mystery, they willingly descend from their elevated theories to ingenious applications, of which the artisan, the labourer and the artist profit. The French, who have had predecessors and masters in the arts, no longer reckon any rivals in them. Painting, which we have lately seen so fruitful and so rich, is preparing new master-pieces. The marble, animated under the chissel of Phidias, is about to reproduce heroes; and the bronze will soon present to the view of the capital the beloved features of Henry IV. the adored image of a prince, whose virtues furnish a thousand subjects of approximation to the memory and gratitude of the people.

Eloquence has opened for itself new and prepared new triumphs for the national tribune. A woman of talent, who has written like a statesman, has bequeathed to us a work sparkling with the rays of her genius. Poetry has strung her lyre to repeat the song of a great bard, and to celebrate the exploits of a great king. The press mutiplies the principal works of our best authors, and spreads through all class, as that taste for literature which elevates the mind and polishes the manners. A movement so general need not surprise, in a country and period in which the throne shines with the lustre of knowledge, and gives out oracles of taste.

These benefits, the happy fruits of peace: that commerce which it favors; those arts which it encourages; that tranquility which it procures, will long continue undisturbed by arms. But in the bosom even of tranquility, prudence guards against perils, and prepares defenders for France. Schools are opened for youth, where they will learn the art of conquering under warriors who have already learned the art from victory.—Appointments made with selection, are about to reward valor, services and merit, in all the ranks of the army. But the state does not confine itself to recompences for courage displayed in battle. That kind of heroism which rescues from the flames the prey: from the waves their victims: that calm and tranquil courage which maintains order in cities, and which, though without splendor, is not without danger, also receives rewards, and obtains marks of honor. Thus, in pursuing a grand idea, the government on the one hand, associates the civic virtues with the qualities of the warrior; and, on the other draws closer the bonds which connect the soldier with the citizen.

This happy concord is necessary in a country in which the military force exists for maintaining, and never for repressing, public freedom. Every day liberty obtains securities. Where is to be found, not merely under the frightful reign which proclaimed terror in the name of liberty, not merely at the period when anarchy was powerless against licentiousness, or when despotism commanded slavery and prohibited complaint, but at any other epoch, a greater example of liberty?—When was personal freedom more respected, property held more sacred, or the mind less enslaved? For who would, on account of some dangerous publications, confound the use of a right with excess, or the application of the law with the caprice of arbitrary fits of a liberty which she owes to her prince, will, on the approaching elections, seize the opportunity of sending to the Chamber of Commons citizens worthy, of representing the nation, and subjects worthy of surrounding the Monarch.

The picture of a prosperity which is his work, will, by filling his heart with a pure joy, render his health more confirmed, and his days more serene. He rejoices at the happiness of France and the peace which reigns in the state; he is gladdened by the consolidation of the throne, and smiles at the hope of fecundity which, in giving him new supports, is the object of the wishes and the benedictions of a whole people.

LONDON, July 5.

Africa.—Another enterprize to explore the termination of the Niger is undertaken, and as, in all former ones, with sanguine hopes of success. Capt grey of the Royal African corps, is entrusted with the immediate charge of the expedition. He is represented as every way qualified for solving this geographical enigma; he has been seven years in Africa, and is well acquainted with the Jaloff language. The route is to be that of the Gambia river, which he had already entered. By letters which have been received from this officer, it appears that his arrangements were nearly combleted, and, what was of much consequence, his people all well, and in high spirits, notwithstanding the failure of former attempts.

A transport had been despatched to the Cape de Verd Islands, to procure horses and mules, the return of which was soon expected, when Captain Gray would directly commence his journey into the interior. The rainy season had terminated, and the weather was considered as favorable, Mr. Ritchie, late private secretary to Sir Charles Stuart, at Paris and capt. Marryat, of the Royal Navy, are to attempt a journey towards Tombuctoo. The former gentleman is appointed the Vice Consul at Mourzouk, in the interior, the capital of Fezzan, a dependency of Tripoli, whose Governor is the son of the Bey of that kingdom.—These gentlemen are also sanguine of success, as the protection of his Highness the Bey is guarranteed to them, and the journey not so perilous from that cause as by other routes, although they have the great Zaharrah to passs, and must be eight days without meeting with water. As usual, the French have been before us, and a Spaniard, who travelled in Egypt for Bonaparte, under the assumed name of Ali Bey, has actually set off. It is already known that Mr. Bowdich, and some other gentlemen from Cape Coast Castle, have penetrated into the Ashantee county, and been well received after some opposition, from Daendels, formerly one of Bonapate's ser vile tools; but now the representative of the King of the Netherlands.

Some curious information has been received by this means, which, it is thought, gives more probability to the death of Mungo Park than any that has hitherto appeared. Mr. Bodwich met with some Moorish merchants who had been at Houssa, who stated, that while they were at that place a *white* man was seen going down the Niger in a large canoe, in which all the other persons were black. This was reported to the King, who immediately sent some of his people to advise him to return, and to tell him that if he proceeded much farther he would be destroyed by the cataracts. The white man mistaking the good intentions of the King, persisted in his voyage.—The King sent a large party to seize him and bring him to Houssa, which after some opposition, they effected. Here he was detained by the King for two years, at the end of which time he took ill of a fever and died. The merchants who related this tale declared that they had seen the white man at Houssa.—Whether this person was Mungo Park or his companion, Lieutenant Martyn, the last known survivor of the party besides himself, no means exist of ascertaining, although there is strong reasons for supposing that no other white person could have been in the interior of Africa, in the situation described.

From the Beacon of Aug. 28.

From Havana.—Captain Stephenson, of the British brig Navigator, arrived here yesterday from Port Morant (Jam.) informs, that on the 3d August, about eight leagues to the eastward of Cape Antonio, he was brought to by admiral Brion's squadron, consisting of two frigate built ships, one of 20 and the other of 22 guns; a brig of 16 guns and eight fine schooners. Capt. S. went on board the admiral's ship and was politely treated, but could not learn the destination of the squadron nor where from.

Latest from St. Thomas.—An attentive friend at St. Thomas politely forwarded to us the following information, by the sch'r. Lareine, capt. Coody, arrived here yesterday. He has also furnished us a list of most of the American vessels in that port on the 9th inst. with a notice of their progress in selling, discharging, &c, which will be found under our marine head.

Extract—dated Aug. 9th 1818.

"There is little change in the markets to *windward*. This island is remarkably healthy. West India produce is very scarce—*coffee, sugar* and *molasses* not to be had. The prospects here are truly discouraging, as there are 4500 barrels of *Flour* afloat in this place and no purchasers. We have no late news here from the *Maine* and no recent accounts from admiral Brion."

LOST,

A SMALL POCKET BOOK, containing some Money, and papers of no use to any person but the owner. On delivering the Pocket Book and its contents at this Office, a reward of TEN DOLLARS will be given, and no questions asked.

September 10, 1818.

English & Classical Education.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh, that he intends opening a School on Monday the 7th of September next, in the room formerly occupied by Matthew B. Lowrie, esq. in Third street, between Wood and Market streets.

His course of instruction will comprise the most useful branches of an English education—as also the Greek and Latin languages. He hopes, from his experience as a teacher, and by assiduous attention to the morals and improvement of his pupils, to obtain a share of public patronage.—Terms will be made known at the school room.

A. TIERNEY

Pittsburgh, August 28. tf

N. B. Mr. T. purposes opening an evening SCHOOL on the first Monday in October, for the accommodation of young gentlemen whose avocations will not admit of their attending at the day school.

Copartnership.

CROMWELL & DOBBIN inform their friends and the public, that they have associated with them Mr. ISAAC PEEBLES in the Commission Business, which will in future be transacted under the firm of *Cromwell, Dobbin & Peebles*, who offer their services in the usual way.

All those indebted to Cromwell & Dobbin in and about Pittsburgh, are requested to make payment immediately, or they may expect their accounts, notes, &c. lodged in the hands of the proper officers for collection.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1818. 1aw3m

Found,

ON Friday morning the 4th inst. at the lower end of Liberty street, a handsome SILVER-MOUNTED RIFLE, supposed to run about 70 to the pound. The owner by applying at this office, proving property and paying charges, can have it.

Fresh Spring Goods.

FRANCIS M'BEAIN,

INFORMS his customers and the public in general, that he has removed his store from the corner of Second and Ferry streets, to the store lately occupied by Messrs. Doran, M'Cabe & Co. corner of Fourth and Market streets; where he is now opening

A very large and general assortment of

GOODS,

OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTION:

BROAD CLOTHS;

Blue, Black, Brown, mixed, drab, and superfine

CASSIMERES;

Blue, black, brown, drab and mixed Coburg velveteens and cords; Marseilles vesting; mock ditto, silk and striped ditto, swansdown ditto, domestic plaids, stripes, shirtings, and chambrays; platillas and brown holland; 4-4 and 6-4 ginghams, silk, striped ditto; dress and undress calicoes; rich furniture ditto; bombazetts, all colors and qualities; British and India mull muslins; jaconet and cambric ditto; lenos, plain, figured, ribbed, veined, seeded and spotted; patent net muslins; 4-4 and 6-4 cotton checks; linen ditto; blue and yellow nankeens; Irish linens; cravats, barred, seeded and striped; ladies' silk, cotton and worsted hose; men's half do.; black and colored silk handkerchiefs, French and Canton crapes; Damask, Levantine, fancy and imitation shawls; plain and figured ribbons; dress silks; linnen cambrics; silk and kid gloves; chenille cords; hat bands and beads, galloons; ladies purses, with and without clasps.

A large assortment of

Silk, Satin, Leghorn and Straw Bonnets,

Ladies' Kid and Morrocco shoes,

Mens' coarse and fine do.

HARDWARE.

Waldron's grass and cradle SCYTHES and *SICKLES:*

Table knives and forks; one and two blade pocket knives; buchers' knives and steels; razors, sheep shears, scissors, two foot rules, gun flints, fish hooks, lead pencils, spectacles and cases, button rings, hooks and eyes, pearl moulds, coat and vest buttons, iron tea spoons, table do. polished steel snuffers, cork screws, brass locks, butt hinges, handsaws, German and cast steel, steelyards, curry combs, German scythe stones, Crumb creek ditto, blister steel, Millington do. with many articles too tedious to mention.

A large and general assortment of

QUEENSWARE, CHINA, &c. &c.

GROCERIES.

Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon,

Country & imported Sugar.

Pittsburgh, May 9, 1818.——tf

N. B. F. M'BEAIN, wishes to inform his country customers, that he has opened a STORE in Frankford, Beaver county, Hanover township, 25 miles from Pittsburgh, on the road between Georgetown and the Cross Roads; where he intends to keep a complete assortment of the above articles.

The most VALUABLE PROPERTY on the West side of the Mountains offered

FOR SALE.

Plumpsock Iron Works.

WITH about 350 acres of land belonging thereto, will be offered for sale by public vendue, if not previously sold at private sale, on Tuesday, the 18th day of August next, at the Court House, in the the borough of Uniontown. This establishment consists of a forge, rolling mill, grist and saw mills. Also, a large brick dwelling house, furnished in a handsome style, with many other dwellings for the accommodation of workmen, and extensive stabling. It is situate in Fayette county, state of Pennsylvania, in the midst of a highly cultivated country on the state road, nine miles east of Brownsville, on the Monongahela river, and the like distance of Connellsville on the Youghiogheny river, five miles northwest of Uniontown, and thirty nine from the city of Pittsburgh. Bar iron is made in this forge by rolling instead of hammering, of a superior quality. Stone coal is the only fuel used in making it, an inexhaustible pit of which is within one hundred yards of the forge. Three men with a horse and cart are sufficient to raise, coke and haul to the forge all the coal necessary for keeping the works in full operation. They are in good order, the machinery almost new. This property is perhaps the most valuable of its kind in the United States, and by suitable attention, it is believed, may be made the most profitable in its operations.

There will be sold also, at the same time and place, the following

HOUSES AND LOTS,

situate in the borough of Union, to wit:

1. The corner house and lot of ground situate on the north side of Elbow street, immediately east of the Court House, No. 20, being the most eligible as well as the most valuable lot of ground in town.

2. That large House and lot of ground No. [illegible] and part of the adjoining lot, on the west or the north side of Elbow street, in the occupancy of Cuthbert Wiggins as a tavern stand, fronting on said street about one hundred and thirteen feet.

To be sold by

ISAAC MEASON, and

DAN'L. ROGERS,

Ex'rs of Isaac Meason, Esq. dec'd.

May 26th 1818.

John H. Crane,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

LOUISVILLE, (Kentucky.)

WILL attend to business in his profession, in the County of Jefferson, and in the United States Circuit Court at Frankfort.

References. { HENRY BALDWIN, Esq. / WM. ROBINSON, Jr. } *Pittsburgh*

August 4, 1818. 6m

To Printers.

I WILL sell a Fount of Pica, of 225 lbs. weight, also, a Fount of American Cannon, five line Pica and seven line Pica, *entirely new*; a Fount of Double English, about a third worn, the figure of a horse, composing stick, &c. Enquire at the Gazette office, of

JOHN SCULL.

Pittsburgh, July 3, 1818.

PITTSBURGH.

Tuesday Morning, Sept 15.

Equalizing the exchange has been the great desideratum for the last few years, and to gain this state of things, has been the object of a large portion of our population. When the Bank of the United States was started, it was thought that the commercial millenium had commenced, that the days of brokerage were over, and that if the lion could not literally lie down with the lamb, yet it was confidently relied on that the notes of the western banks might repose in the merchants drawer, in proud equality, by the side of the fascinating paper of the mother bank. These visions are dispelled;—we are brought back to the sad reality, that the acts of a bank cannot restore prosperity to a country. A difference in the value of a paper currency, which we denominate exchange, must exist in all parts of the world; and though banking cannot remedy it, yet it may facilitate the operation. In every country against which a balance of trade exists, must the exchange also be adverse; and every country that imports more in value than it exports, must submit to a depreciation of its paper in the places from which it exports. This is a principle, and to this principle must be referred the fact of western paper being below par, and not to any intrinsic worthlessness in the paper. Since the war, when manufactures have been in some measure paralized, the exports of this country have comparatively become nothing, and from peculiar causes our imports from the eastward have increased. The balance of course is against us; the exchange is against us in proportion to the difficulty which exists of converting western notes into eastern funds. This is the case in all countries; it is not an evil confined to us, but we believe it is an evil which will, without the greatest and most powerful exertions, increase to a magnitude which may cause our ruin. We are convinced that the disease may be remedied; but if it be, it will not be by inexperience and common place abilities. It will require the greatest exertions of our first rate talents. Two years ago, the importance of this question was so highly appreciated, and the approaching change from prosperity to distress was so striking, that by common consent, party slept;—candour and judgment were permitted to exercise their legitimate dominion, and the choice of the district fell upon a man, upon whose capacity, and upon whose discretion the firmest reliance was placed. This man was Henry Baldwin. Has his conduct justified our anticipations? we can proudly say it has, and we appeal to the reason and sound sense of the county, for a sanction of our assertion. The causes creating this great difference of exchange, which by the way, will be much encreased if the banks persevere in the course they have lately adopted, are bringing our country to a state of serious distress. A general bankruptcy threatens the whole western country. The difference of exchange, though a mercantile term, and apparently a mercantile calamity, is, in fact, no such thing. If the money that a merchant receives for his merchandize is not at par, he charges the difference on his goods, and he suffers no loss. But the difference of exchange on the farmer and the mechanic is not gotten over thus easily. When manufactures flourished, good farms in this vicinity sold for fifty and sixty dollars an acre; they now will not command twenty. This we call the difference of exchange with the farmer.—The mechanic could get the cash down for his work; he now has frequently to depend upon the small portion of punctual customers to supply him with the necessaries of life. This we call the difference of exchange for the industrious mechanic. Since the peace we export but little; our merchandize is encreasing. Bills, by which remittances have hitherto in a great measure been made, must cease. Specie of course will then be packed to our cities; how are we to get it back? there is but one way. Let manufactures be established on such a basis, that the real capitalists may embark with some certainty of success.—But to have this important object accomplished, requires the greatest judgment, the most consummate discretion, and the most practised caution that genius is capable of. Making a speech, & saying a great many fine things about the patriotism of supporting domestic fabrics, wont do. If spouting would make us a prosperous people, we would certainly be the greatest on earth. But there is much else to be attended to. If the southern interest is not opposed to manufactures, it is at least cold on the subject; and rather than take any trouble about them, they will let the whole western country sink into its original barbarism; particularly as it might be called upon to do something that might impede "the race of popularity." Management will then be required of the brightest order. Is this a time then to exert the trick of party? is this the time to excite an opposition to a man whom all parties allow to be one of the most able characters of our country? Do the farmers who sanction the delegation proceedings, consider what they are doing? do they view the approaching election as involving a question of property or a question of party? For our part, we honestly confess we believe every property holder in this district more interested in the success of Mr. Baldwin's election than in any other circumstance in life, in which their mere worldly affairs are concerned.

RED RIVER.

A gentleman immediately from exploring the lands on the waters of Red river, gives us the following sketch extracted from a letter wrote to a friend, who requested information of him:—*Clari ou.*

"I regret that I cannot comply generally with your request. From the cursory view I have been able to take of the country, I have satisfied myself, that too much cannot be said in favour of the soil, climate, situation and natural advantages of the district on Red river and its tributary streams between the latitude of 33 and 36. It affords a soil and climate that embraces all the staples of the union (except Sugar) to the greatest perfection. It contains more real first rate cultivatable land than any one of the western states; the bottoms and what may be termed low grounds for 500 miles above the great raft on Red river, are on an average, ten miles, and I have seen few spots with any traces of an overflow. This tract of land is in places covered with valuable timber with very little undergrowth, and in other places, the most beautiful prairies. As far as I have seen, the prairies are surrounded with the best kind of timber; and in fact either on the Ohio or Mississippi. The land back from these bottoms afford a variety of soil, for many miles a great proportion very good, and interspersed with beautiful rich prairies, and especially on the west of the main river, and on the south or sulphur fork. This branch empties in a short distance above the great raft, and has for about 500 miles, as good land as there is in the United States.

No section of the Union of an equal extent can boast of as many advantages.—As to the grand raft, it is more a bugbear than a reality, as it is a fact that large vessels passed it every month last year, and with a very small expense, it can be rendered navigable at all times. The country is settling fast, as the prospect of gain is such that emigration cannot be stopped. Last year there were only about 100 families on Red river above the raft—now there are more than 800, and from the best information I can obtain, there are ten thousand acres planted in corn, which will in all probability produce four hundred thousand bushels of grain: *this of itself* will ensure an abundant supply to emigrants; and pork to any amount may be engaged at 5 dollars per cwt. Persons emigrating who can conveniently drive horses and cattle, are advised to do so, as most of the emigrants come by water and have to supply themselves from the stock in the country.—A better stock country there is not in the universe, I expect. It is generally well watered, and in many places there are valuable mill-seats—the general course of Red river is a little south of East—that of the Sulphur fork east—a little river emptying into the main river about 250 miles above the raft, about 300 miles navigable, course south of west, heads in the Arkansas mountains.

I have no doubt but Red river and its branches will be capable of affording in ten years more strength and wealth, than all the Mississippi and Missouri country above the 33d degree of latitude. Very valuable salines and beds of Iron ore are found in abundance, and I have no doubt but Copper and the precious metals will be found.—As to the inhabitants, they are not such as generally settle new countries—they are moral and industrious, and mostly belong to the Methodist church, the preachers of which society (six in number) are of unimpeachable character—no section of the country can boast of more order.

In a commercial point of view, this country will have more advantages than any other west of the Mississippi; as there will be a trade with the Spaniards in the neighbourhood of the Mines of Santa Fee, &c. the distance is much less than is generally imagined, and the country a level dry plain—down Red river there will at all times be a good market, and if the supply be greater than the demand on that stream; New-Orleans may be furnished at a season of the year when the Ohio and Mississippi are frozen up, and that is the season too when produce generally bears the best price, being the most favourable to ship produce to the islands. There can be no doubt but the government will foster this settlement—it is at present unauthorized and the settlers are without a title, but it is understood that the Indian title will be extinguished this fall by Gov. Clarke, and the land as soon as it can be brought into market. Interest and policy require this to be done—the settlement is on an exposed frontier, where the United States is as vulnerable as any where else, and where supplies, &c. in case of a war would be very much needed; & even in case an enemy should invade N. Orleans in the winter season when there could no assistance be obtained from the Ohio or Mississippi settlements (because of those streams being frozen up) an efficient force could be moved from Red river for its support. The last war was near proving this argument—it was a providential and unlooked for rise in the waters of Cumberland and Ohio rivers, and pleasant weather, that enabled General Carrol and Gen. Thomas to reach N. Orleans in time to save it."

New-York, Sept. 6.

Great Sea Serpent caught.

The editors of the Palladium (who can be relied on) write, on Friday, that the Sea Serpent, so called, has arrived in Boston harbour—that capt. R. Rich who caught him on Thursday off Squam light house, arrived with the animal in Boston harbour on Friday—that he is only ten feet long and 7 in circumference—his appearance very different from what it was when alive and swimming—his back for five or six feet from his head, is of a hard scaly substance, which a harpoon cannot penetrate, and has several bunches on his back. Captain Rich says, he is convinced that it is the same animal which has been so often seen and described, and no other; and the same that he, a few days before, struck with a harpoon, the wound being still fresh. The last time, he had two harpoons driven into him, and he dragged the boat for about four miles at the rate of twenty miles an hour.—Captain Rich has never lost sight of the animal and he judged him to be, even when he had the harpoons into him, at least 70 80 feet long. He never saw a fish of the kind before. The animal was to be dissected on Friday, by a jury of Doctors and Naturalists.

FROM ENGLAND.

Money is so plenty in Paris as to be offered for 4 per cent.

The population of all the states belonging to the German confederation, is estimated at about 30,088,803 souls.

A gentleman who has perused our late files of French papers, remarks, that the editorial tone of them exhibits a leaning in favor of the English ministerial doctrine; and on all occasions touching the politics of the United States, the language of France is similar to that breathed by the ministerial editors of England. The capture of Pensacola by General Jackson has produced the same effect, and occasioned the same sentiments in both countries. The fair conclusion is, that there is a perfect understanding between the governments of France and England.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

The late English and French papers affect no inconsiderable share of ignorance respecting the differences between our country and Spain. British writers state, that *war was inevitable.* By a late arrival at New York from France, we find it was the prevalent opinion at Havre, that Spain and America were at war, in consequence of the troops of the latter having captured Pensacola. From whence does this abominable stupidity proceed? Surely England nor France can be strangers to the miserable, impoverished, and distracted state of Spain. Without money, resources, troops, or any visible means of waging war, is it to be presumed that an imbecile, pusillanimous government, convulsed to its centre by civil commotion and intestine broils, would dare declare war against the country with the "Star Spangled Banner?"

Depend on it Messrs. Foreign Editors that if His Majesty of England is *crazed,* His Majesty of Spain is not a confirmed fool. Gen. Proctor once published for the information of all crowned heads, that the AMERICAN INFANTRY were in the habit of "bayonetting the Artillerymen of their enemy, while in the act of charging and firing their pieces."

The whole disposable force of New Spain does not consist of more than 500 men, and a few disaffected Creoles under Morillo. Old Spain is literally bankrupt, and can furnish no pecuniary supplies. By the last accounts from the Maine, *this army* were fleeing to the mountains, like the brigands of St. Domingo.

The English and French writers are aware of the inadequacy of the means and resources in the power of Ferdinand to declare war, even against the Creek Indians. Should that monarch, contrary to all rational expectation, conceive Morillo competent to the invasion of "any assailable" part of the United States, we presume that Gen. Wm. McIntosh will be fully vested with a discretionary power to adjust all differences between our government, and the few remaining provinces in the possession of the Spanish Monarch. *ib.*

POLAR EXPEDITION.

The British ships on this interesting expedition have been spoken, off Spitzbergen, all well. A Danish paper says, 450 square miles of ice have recently been detached from the eastern coast of Greenland and the neighbouring regions of the Pole. This mass has rendered that coast inaccessible for four hundred years, but at present they can penetrate without obstruction as far as latitude 83. "This breaking up of the polar ices, (says a letter from Copenhagen,) accounts for the continual tempests from the south-east, with heats, storms, and a very electrical state of the atmosphere, which during three years, have caused us in Denmark to experience hot winters, and cold humid summers."

THE TWO HIGHLANDERS.

There are now, or at least were a few years ago, living at the village of Three Rivers, (Canada) two venerable Highlanders, who fought in the opposite armies at the battle of Culloden which terminated the Scotch rebellion of 1746. Their names are Sinclair and Macdonald.—The latter fought under the banners of the Pretender, and at the final defeat of the unfortunate Charles Edward, escaped from Scotland and ultimately settled in Canada. Sinclair fought in the regiment called the Frasser Highlanders, attached to the royal forces.—This corps formed a part of Wolfe's army, which invaded Canada, and on the peace of 1763, he left the regiment, and settled at Three Rivers. Both of them were private soldiers at home; but in Canada they acquired handsome properties by hard and honest industry, and their children have intermarried with the most wealthy and respectable inhabitants of the province.—They are hospitable to all strangers, especially to the Scotch, but will not call them by any other name than North-Britons, as having been born since the union with England, which they both deplore as the extinction of their nation. They also live on the best terms, and never meet without a hearty shake of the hand, but daily jeer each other, the one on the signal defeat of "the rebels" at Culloden, and the other on his friend's abandonment of their "legitimate Prince" to serve "the recreants." It is remarkable that Macdonald, the soldier of Stuart, dresses in the English fashion of the last century, and that Sinclair, the Soldier of Cumberland, most religiously adheres to the costume of a highland laird of the 17th century. They are each about one hundred years of age, and are very fine specimens of the hard features and athletick forms of the highlanders in the days of other years. Sinclair especially with his decorated bonnet and ample plaid, seated at the door of his neat and hospitable mansion, quaffing the Indian leaf, is an object of peculiar interest to every person who visits the beautiful village of the Three Rivers; and when they depart this life, there will be a blank in society that no addition can fill to equal advantage.

A BOLD FACED VILLAIN.

The Hartford Mirror tells us of a freebooter, who lately entered the house of a Mr. Stiles, near that city, and after lifting a number of articles, proceeded to the bed-room of Mr. S. and commenced an *exchange of clothes!* Mr. S. awoke while the jockey was adjusting his *new* pantaloons—sprung out of bed and seized him—he disengaged himself and burst through a window, Mr. S. followed and caught him before he recovered—an encounter took place, in which the thief had his *new* shirt entirely torn off, but finally disengaged himself and ran off, followed by Mr. S. two miles, when he was overtaken and secured. Mr. Stiles pursued the thief those *two miles* without any other garment than his *shirt!*

SINGULAR ADVERTISEMENT.

The following advertisement appears in a New-York paper, and we should conceive it impossible that the object stated could be performed.

"Any gentleman having five thousand dollars to spare, may have a chance of doubling his money in a small lottery proposed by the subscriber, in the three following ways:

"First. Any horse, mare or gelding, being produced, that will trot one mile in less time than the little grey mare, owned by the subscriber, shall be entitled to 1500 dollars; but, should the little grey have most foot, then the subscriber to 1500 dollars from his opponent.

"Secondly. For a wager of 1500 dollars, the little mare shall trot sixty miles in six successive hours.

"Thirdly, and lastly. For a wager of 2000, dollars she shall leave New-York at five o'clock in the morning and arrive at Philadelphia the same day at three, being a space of ten hours.

☞Gentlemen desirous of trying their luck in the above scheme, will signify by letter addressed to WILLIAM JACKSON."

Sale at Auction.

WILL be sold at Auction, on the premises, on Saturday the 19th inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M.

THE Perpetual Lease of TWO WARE-HOUSES, in Wood street, at present occupied by Messrs. Anshutz & Rahm, & Messrs. M'Clurgs & M'Knight.

Terms made known at the sale.

D. S. SCULLY, *Auc.*

Pittsburgh, September 15, 1818.

Horse AND COW FEED.

FOR SALE at the Pittsburgh Steam Mill, the following stuffs, viz.

Middlings
Chopt Rye
Shorts
Bran,

which will be sold *very* low by the quantity.

September 11, 1818.

J. WHITING, *Agent,* AND OLIVER EVANS.

MR. J. WHITING'S attack of the 11th September, on Oliver Evans's Steam Patent, would not have been noticed, had he stated the number of suits, and Oliver Evans's offer to withdraw his suit against Mr. Arthurs, correctly.

He would have the public believe that Oliver Evans was afraid of his cause, and therefore offered to withdraw his suit if Arthurs would pay the costs.

When Oliver Evans came to Pittsburgh to attend to taking of depositions in this case, he was told an opinion prevailed that he attacked Arthurs because he was without capital to contend, and therefore the point was to be carried by the force of money. This, he despised, and being informed of Whiting's infringement, observed, that as he had now a chance at a powerful adversary, he would convince the public that opinion was incorrect—he accordingly made the offer to withdraw his suit if Mr. Arthurs would pay *cost,* and *cease* to *infringe,* and fully and expressly stated his reasons for so doing.—Does the relinquishment of a weak adversary, and the attack of a powerful one, indicate fear?

With the above facts, both Mr. J. Whiting and Ruggles Whiting were perfectly acquainted. It is impossible they should not have a knowledge of them, as it was a subject of frequent conversation in the presence of many respectable persons at the time, and very often since, when they would endeavour to ward off suits, by saying, that they would pay if we would make others pay, and that those who infringed first should be sued first. Our reply has been, you are the most convenient and powerful of our enemies, and we prefer putting the law in force against you, as it will put at rest all further opposition.

Now, we leave the public to say why Mr. Whiting has knowingly stated this fact in his manner. But he has also stated the number of suits incorrectly, as there is more than two suits pending.—We correct these facts, merely to show the public there is no disposition to abandon—Mr. Whiting may undisturbedly enjoy the balance of his statement, until he is brought before those who are to decide the case. Then we shall probably alter it some.

The public are assured, that Whiting does make such Steam Engines as come within Oliver Evans's patent, and we have not known him ever to make any other kind.

GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburgh, September 14, 1818.

At a Meeting

OF a number of the officers of the Regiment of Militia, commanded by col's. Anderson and Riddle, held at the house of J. C. Butler, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday evening, the first of September, 1818.

Col. JAMES M. RIDDLE, in the Chair, and
Adjutant JAMES C. BUTLER, Secretary.

It was *Resolved*—That it be recommended to such of the field, staff and company officers of the different regiments of the first brigade, fifteenth division, as can make it convenient to meet at the house of J. C. Butler, on Thursday and Friday the 22d and 23d days of October next, for the purpose of improving themselves in military discipline.

Resolved—That Col. Riddle, Adjutant Butler and Paymaster Brackenridge, be a committee to forward invitations to the officers of different regiments, through the respective colonels, to join in the proposed drill.

Resolved—That the same persons be a committee to draft a memorial to the next legislature, pointing out the errors and defects in the present militia law, and praying for such alterations and amendments as may appear to be necessary and lay the same before the proposed meeting of the officers. Signed by order of the meeting.

J. C. BUTLER, Secretary.

FRESH GOODS.

M. S. MASON,

HAS just received at his Wholesale Ware-house, in Wood street

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS;

CONSISTING OF

SUPERFINE, middling & coarse CLOTHS,
Coatings, Fearnoughts, Cassimeres, Pelisse Cloths,
Flannels, rose and point Blankets,
Bombazetts, Velveteens and Cords,
Irish Linens, patent steam loom Shirtings,
Ginghams, Prints and Furniture,
Madrass Handkerchiefs,
9-8 and 6-4 cambric Muslins, Lenos
Damask Table Cloths,
Men's and women's worsted Hosiery,
Kersy Shawls and Scarfs,
Black silk, Canton and flag Handkerchief,
Cashmere, merino and imitation Shawls,
Sarsanetts, &c.

TOGETHER WITH A VARIETY OF

Domestic Goods,

SUCH AS

Plaids, Stripes,
Chambrays,
Checks,
Shirtings.

Which are offered for sale low, by the package or piece on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, September 15, 1818.

Erin Benevolent Society.

MEMBERS are notified, that a quarterly meeting of the society, will be held on Thursday evening the 17th inst. at 7 o'clock, at the usual place.

ALEXR. M'CLURG, *Secty.*

Pittsburgh, Sept. 12.

Bath House,

NEXT door to the Pittsburgh Steam Mill, is now in complete operation.—Price of Bathing 25 cents.

July 3.

FROM THE OLIO OF A DESULTORY READER

The mountain of Potosi, which is famous for the immense quantity of silver it has produced, was first discovered to contain that metal, by a mere accident. An Indian named Gualca, pursuing some wild goats up this mountain, and coming to a very steep part, laid hold of a shrub to ascend with the greater celerity; but, it being unable to support his weight, came up by the roots, and discovered a mass of fine silver; and at the same time he found some lumps of the same metal among the clods which adhered to the roots. The Indian, who lived at Porco, hasted home, washed the silver, and made use of it, repairing, when his stock was exhausted, to his perpetual fund. At length, and intimate friend, perceiving the happy change in his circumstances, eagerly enquired the cause; and repeated his questions with such earnestness, that Gualca, confiding in his friendship, revealed the secret. For some time, they resorted to the mountain for fresh supplies, till Gualca refusing to discover his method of purifying the metal, the other, in revenge, revealed the whole secret to his master who went in April 1545, to view this fortunate breach in the mountain; and the mine was instantly worked with immense advantage. The first mine had the name of The Discoverer, from it occasioning the discovery of other sources of wealth enclosed in the bowels of this mountain; for in a few days another was found no less rich, and was named the Tin mine; afterwards another was found and distinguished by the name of Rica, or Rich, as exceeding all the rest. At length another was discovered, which was called the Mendieta. These are the principal mines of this celebrated mountain; but there are several smaller, crossing it in all directions.

Tea, Fish, Nails, &c.

YOUNG HYSON, Hyson, Hyson Skin and Imperial TEAS, of the latest importations.
SHAD and Mackarel of superior quality, in half barrels, put up for famliy use,
HERRINGS in barrels,
NAILS, 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d—Philadelphia Manufacture,
WINDOW GLASS, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12,

Also an assortment of

Hardware and German Linen.

For Sale, by

GLASER & Co.

Pittsburgh, August 28.——3

---

15 Barrels
TAR

FOR SALE—ENQUIRE OF

I. DOANE.

Pittsburgh, August 28, 1818.

$50 000
25000 Dols 20000 Dols

New Masonic Hall Lottery,

Now Drawing in Baltimore.

Eight Days Drawing over.

Within the short space of one month and a half THREE GRAND PRIZES must roll out of hose rich wheels to the fortunate adventurers in this great Lottery, viz.

Will be entitled to

1st drawn No. 11th drawing (Sep. 11) $20,000
1st drawn No. 14th drawing (Oct. 2) 25,000
1st drawn No. 16th drawing (Oct. 14) 50,000

Those who wish to adventure in this splendid Lottery, are advised to do it immediately, as the tickets are nearly all sold.

PRESENT PRICE.

Whole Tickets $25
Halves 12 50
Quarters $6 25
Eighths 3 12

ORDERS FOR TICKETS RECEIVED AT

TOWNE'S

Lottery and Exchange Office, corner of Third and Wood streets, Pittsburgh,

August 28. 4

Eichbaum & Johnston,

BOOKSELLERS, AND PRINTERS

Second, between Market & Wood streets.

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED

THE

WESTERN CALCULATOR,

OR A

NEW AND COMPENDIOUS SYSTEM

OF PRACTICAL

ARITHMETIC

CONTAINING THE

ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES & RULES OF CALCULATION,

IN WHOLE, MIXED, AND DECIMAL NUMBERS.

ARRANGED, DEFINED, & ILLUSTRATED,

In a plain and natural order; and adapted to the use of schools, throughout the western country, and present commerce of the United States.

IN EIGHT PARTS.

BY J. STOCKTON, A. M.

September 1, 1818 tf

PIANO-FORTES.

THE subscriber has received a small consignment of PIANO-FORTES from the celebrated manufactory of J. A. & W. GEIB, New-York, which he offers for sale at his store in Wood street—They having been examined by professors in this city, and pronounced of superior quality, he feels a confidence in recommending them as very worthy the attention of those ladies and gentlemen who may be in want of Piano-fortes.

CARLES L. VOLZ.

Pittsburgh, August 25, 1818. 61aw

H. Bonnet and Rouaud,

Market, between Second and Third streets,

HAVE just received, and weekly receive a large assortment of

Domestic Chambray,

Stripes,
Plaids,
Sheeting,
Ticking,
Canton Crape,
Lace Shawls,
Viels,
Fine Thread-lace.

Linen and Cotton Damask Table Cloth.

And a good supplement to their usual stock of

CLOTH, CASSIMERES, CASSINETT, MOLESKIN, VELVET, BAIZE, FLANNELS,

Blankets, Bombazetts, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, India Muslin, Silk, Imitation and English Shawls,

And a supplement to their usual assortment of

Silk of every kind for dress and bonnets,
Sewing silk cord and Chenills,
Silk, kid and Angola gloves,
Canton, Italian and French crapes,
Silk galoons and ribbonds of all sorts,
Scotch thread, cotton balls, and tapes,
Millinet, wires and trimmings,
Bandannas, flag and fringed handkerchiefs,
Pocket, Madrass, and other ditto,
Calicoes, Dimity and Ginghams,
Irish linnen, shirting and long cloth,
Domestic cotton, and shirting,
Silk, Marseilles and other vesting,
Thread, silk, cotton, and silver lace,
Lace veils and shawls,
Merino, velvet and lace redicule,
Suspenders, webbing and binding,
Pins, bell and plated buttons,
Beads of every sort, and pocket books,
An assortment of real gold JEWELRY,
A few dozen men and woman's Saddles,
Shot of every size,
Lead in pigs,
Best Spanish Cigars.

Which they will dispose of, on the most moderate terms, for Cash, or liberal credit for approved notes.

Pittsburgh, June 19, 1818.——tf

German Redemptioners.

FOR SALE.

THE time of an indented MAN and WOMAN, who have two years and about six months to serve. The Man is a rough carpenter, and both understand farming very well; but particularly the culture of the vine, and gardening; the woman is also a good spinner. They are sold for want of employ. Enquire at this, or the Mercury office.

August 25, 1818. tf

For Sale,

THE time of a BLACK BOY, who has two years to serve from the 20th of next month. He is a family servant—well brought np, and is perfect master of the business of cooking and washing. His habits are unexceptionable and disposition excellent.

For terms apply at this office.

August 28, 1818.

Pasture.

THE subscriber can take a number of Cows and Horses at Pasture, on reasonable terms, at his farm near the New Garrison, on the Butler road, and about half a mile from the turnpike.

Enquire at the farm or at the store of Glaser & Co. Wood, near 4th street.

JOHN L. GLASER

August 28th.

To be Rented,

THE large and convenient STORE-ROOM and WAREHOUSE, now occupied by the subscribers, in Robbstown. It is one of the best stands for business in the western parts of Pennsylvania. Possession will be given on the 10th of September next.

LATTA, CONNELL & CO.

Robbstown, August 18, 1818.——2

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Subscriber has for Sale, a most VALUABLE PROPERTY in the vicinity of Noblesburgh, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 250 acres of Land. The above property possesses as many conveniencies as are desirable on a farm. There are 120 acres of cleared land, 15 acres in meadow, with good Barn and Sheds and fine Stables, comfortable farm Houses, sufficient for two familles, with two paled Gardens adjoining. There are few places possessing finer springs. There is besides an excellent stone Still House, with a fountain Pump, and all the apparatus for distilling, now in complete operation. The terms may be known, by applying to Mr. ANDREW SCOTT, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM HERDMAN.

August 21, 1818.

N. B. The above property is in the immediate vicinity of several fine Mills, and of different places of Worship.

ALSO,

A LOT in Noblestown, containing 7 acres, on which is erected a small house.

TO LET,

And possession given the 1st of October next,

The Warehouse,

NOW occupied by ALLEN & GRANT, in Wood Street, near the Monongahela River. For particulars apply to,

WILLIAM B. FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, August 15, 1818.

Irwin & H. Wallace,

Have just received and offer For Sale

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES,

100 bbls. Conemaugh Salt,

15,000 lbs. PIG LEAD,

20 Tons Juniata Iron,

FIFTY KEGS TROTTER'S GLAZED RIFLE POWDER,

1 Ton American Blistered Steel,

70 Barrels Fresh Flour.

Window Glass—Scythes—Sickles—Bedcords—Plough-lines—Rigging—Ropes—Snuff, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 5, 1818.

To Printers.

I WILL sell a Fount of Pica, of 225 lbs. weight also, a Fount of American Cannon, five line Pica and seven line Pica, *entirely new*; a Fount of Double English, about a third worn, the figure of a horse, composing stick, &c. Enquire at the Gazette office, of

JOHN SCULL.

Pittsburgh, July 3, 1818.

Valuable Property

IN THE DIAMOND.

I WILL sell the house in which I live: a credit will be given for a considerable part of the purchase money. Its situation is such that it needs no further recommendation. The house is well finished and a good pump in the back yard.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, May 16, 1818.——tf

I will Sell,

ON reasonable terms, Lot No. 31, containing 6 acres, on the bank of the Allegheny river, below and adjoining a lot of William Robinson—also, Lot No. 30, containing 9 acres, adjoining the above. A lot in the town of Allegheny, on Beaver street, adjoining Thomas Semple—also a Lot in Mechanics' Retreat, near the town of Allegheny.

For the above property, or any part of it, I will take *Stock* of the *Farmers' and Mechanics Bank* of Pittsburgh, in payment.

JOHN SCULL.

Pittsburgh, June 12.

Take Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, or their accounts will be put into the hands of a justice for collection. As I intend leaving this place those that have demands against me will call for the same.

PETER KINTNER.

Pittsburgh, 30th July, 1818.

To Let,

THAT convenient HOUSE, in Wood street—now occupied by Armstrong and Ewing. Possession given the 1st of August next.

Enquire of Doctor P. Mowry, or the subscriber.

PH. MOWRY.

Pittsburgh, July 24.

TO LET,

That Valuable Tavern Stand known by the

Maryland Inn,

in the City of Pittsburgh, and immediate possession given. Enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

JOSEPH BALL.

July 15, 1818. tf

HENRY DOANE,

Water, between Market & Ferry streets

HAS FOR SALE,

50 kegs Kentucky manufactured Tabacco,
8000 lbs Pig Lead,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 by 10 & 10 by 12
24 ditto Hollow Glass, assorted for country stores.
40 boxes Windsor Soap,
Boxes of Pipes,
Barrels country Sugar,
Half pipes London particular Teneriffe Wine,
Boxes and kegs Fresh Raisins,
Allspice
Pepper,
Ginger, ground
Copperas;
Indigo } IN KEGS

STOVES, IRONMONGERY AND SHOT,

5 tons Juniata Bar Iron,

CASTINGS—assorted.

Just Received & For Sale,

BY

Joseph Hill & Co.

DRUGGISTS,

Market, between Fourth Street and the Diamond,

500 lbs roll Brimstone
1 ball Sarsaparilla Root
1 do Liquorice Root
1 do Senna Leaves,
1 do Orange Peel
1 do Pink Root
2 do Juniper Berries
2 bbls. Chamomile flowers.
1 bbl. English Epsom Salts.
Bbls. Glauber Salts.
Ditto powdered Barks
Ditto Cream Tartar
Ditto Cinamon
Ditto Gentian Root
400 lb English blue Vitriol
2 bbls Venetian Red
30 kegs ditto ground in oil
1 case Gum Copal
Bbls Spanish Brown
Bbls Spanish Whiting
Verdegris by the sack
Oil Vitriol by the carboy
Blue Strewing Smalts
Irish Glue
Rosin
Copal Varnish,
1 case Magnesia
1 case Manna
1 case Camphor
3 dozen Apothecary Scales
12 doz Spatulas, assortd
12 doz. English Mustard, in ½ lb bottles
Orris Root
Oat-meal
Opium
Calomel
Cantharides
Barley, Rhubarb
Jalap, Ginger
Windsor Soap
Wedgewood, Marble & Composition MORTERS
Phials—assorted
Allum
Copperass
Indigo
Gall's Legwood, etc.

WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs, Paints, Patent Medicine and Dye Stuffs.

All which, will be sold WHOLESALE and RETAIL on the most accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, July 21, 1818. 1awtf

A Most Valuable Estate,

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful estate, commonly known by the name of MONTOURS' or LONG ISLAND, about five miles below Pittsburgh, in the Ohio river, containing in the whole 1,000 acres, is offered for sale. It is divided into three separate tracts, on each of which there are handsome improvements; the land is of the best quality, well timbered, and not subject to overflow. It is universally esteemed, both as to soil and situation, the finest property in the western country. The proprietors would prefer selling the whole in a body, but to suit purchasers, it may be divided into three tracts.

The terms may be known by applying to Major Isaac Craig on the premises, or to the subscriber, who is agent for the proprietors, at his office in Pittsburgh.

JAMES HALL,
Attorney at Law.

July 24, 1818.

☞ The editors of the Lancaster Journal, Berks and Schuylkill Journal, and Village Record, will insert the above 3 times, and forward their accounts to the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette for payment.

Valuable Real Estate and Ground Rents for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on reasonable terms, the following very valuable real estate and ground rents in the city of Pittsburgh, to wit:

One Lot, situate at the corner of Ferry and Water streets, containing 35 feet front on Water street and the Monongahela river, and 98 feet on Ferry street, now in the possession of Mr. Florence Cotter, and occupied as a grocery and liquor store, and rented at 450 dollars per annum.

Also, one lot situated on the west side of Market street, between First and Second streets, containing 23 feet front on Market street by 70 feet deep, at present unoccupied—formerly occupied as a saddler's shop—for which business or for a dry goods store, it is one of the best stands in the city.

Also—ground rent to the amount of two thousand dollars per annum, secured upon real estate, on which is erected permanent brick buildings, in some of the most conspicuous parts of the city.

The terms upon which this property will be disposed of are of the most advantageous kind.—A very small portion of the purchase money will be required in hand—and the balance may be paid, either in annual instalments, with interest, or in such portions as may be convenient to the purchaser, payment being secured by mortgage or judgement—It being the object of the subscriber to give a long credit.

Application may be made to Walter Forward, Esq. at his office in the Diamond, or to the subscriber in Pitt township, on the turnpike road, three miles from Pittsburgh, who will describe the property and make known the terms of sale.

WILLIAM HAMILTON.

May 16, 1818.——tf

Geo. Miltenberger,

HAS for sale at his store in Front street, next door to the Post office a quantity of

STILLS

OF DIFFERENT SIZES,

Copper, Wash, and Stew Kettles,
Brash, Wash, and Stew Kettles,
Bell metal Wash, and Stew Kettles,
Sheet Brass and Sheet Copper,
Sheet Iron and Spelter
Spelter Solder,
Block Tin,
Tin Plate by the box,
Still Cocks and Rivits,
Gun and Rifle mounting
Bells of all sizes and kinds.

An assortment of Tin Ware.

Castings made in Brass of every description.

An assortment of Copper Tea Kettles,

COPPER AND SHEET IRON WORK

made of all descriptions, at the shortest notice.

Any of the above articles sold on the lowest and mostaccommodating terms.

N. B. FOR SALE a good two horse WAGGON.

FOR SALE BY
Armstrong & Ewing.

At their Wholesale Grocery Store

Wood street, between First and Second.

Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Young Hyson
& Hyson Skin } Teas of the first quality & latest importations.
First & Second quality Green Coffee,
Loaf, Lump, and Brown Sugar,
Chocolate,
Spanish Indigo,
Madder, Copperas, Allum,
Rice & ground Ginger,
Pepper, Alspice,
Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon,
Box Raisins, best muscatell,
Keg best Brimstone,
Spanish Cigars,
Kentucky Tobacco,
Figs in Drums,
Best Sallad Oil,
Fresh Lemons,
Soft shel'd Almonds,
Mustard, Starch,
Sugar Candy, Rice, &c.
L. P. Madeira,
do. Teneriffe,
Sherry, &
Port } Wines of first quality.
Cog. Brandy, 4th proof
Jamaica Spirits, do.
Holland Gin,
Whiskey.

With a general assortment of articles in the above line, which will be disposed of on the lowest terms for cash or approved acceptances

---

T. C. Lee and Reynolds,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have commenced the

BAKING BUSINESS,

in Front street, in the house adjoining William Robinson Jr's. warehouse, where they hope from a knowledge of the business and strict attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

Pittsburgh, August 7, 1818.

William W. Howell, & Co

No. 167, MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA

Have just received by the ships Jane and Dido from Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Hardware & Cutlery,

which they offer for sale for *Cash* or on liberal credit

Philadelphia, March 12, 1818.——2awtf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Doctor *Nathaniel Bedford*, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. James Patterson, of Birmingham, or Doctor Peter Mowry, of Fittsburgh; and all those having demands against said estate, will present them without delay, properly attested, to either of the subscribers.

MARY BEDFORD, Executrix.
PETER MOWRY,
JAMES PATTERSON, } Exec'rs.

May 20, 1818. tf

William & John Hill,

At their Wholesale Warehouse, in Market, near Front street,

HAVE just received in addition to their stock on hand the following

FRESH GOODS.

Imported to their order, direct from England.

Sup. dark undressed Prints,
Ditto, ditto, dressed Ditto,
4-4 & 6-4 Cambrics,
7-8 4-4 Shirtings,
Bombazetts of every colour,
3-4 & 4-4 Madrass Hhkfs.
Best blue and black cloth sewings,
Best silk twist assorted, colours
100 doz. Ivory Combs,

Pittsburgh, Ma 19 1818,——1awtf

To Tanners Distillers, & Farmers.

THE subscriber assignee of JARED OLD's PATENT IRON MILL for Grinding Bark, Co and Cobb, &c. for the States of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, informs the public that they made and kept for sale by Mr. George Sutt who is sole agent in Pittsburgh to sell Mills those states, their utility in grinding bark is known and established to be the best in use. Distillers they answer a valuable purpose to s corn and grind the cobb, and by distilling cobb it is found to make a saving of about fifth of this method.—To Farmers, to grind for cattle, the mill will crack nearly all the and grind the cobb quite fine—There are considerable number of those mills in use that purpose, and are highly approved of—Distillers and Farmers in the above states are soli to make trial of them.—I will warrant them answer the purpose as described.

Orders for mills will be attended to by George Sutton, where they can only be had Pittsburgh, and will be by him forwarded.

For the information of the public I give

NOTICE.

That all mills, sold in the above states by of Luther Gale, is an infringement on my rig nor has there any of Gales's mills been sold used in the western country for grinding to my knowledge. Jared Olds' improvement consists of an Iron hopper cast solid on the per or tube and cogs or sharp pointed teeth ced in rows on the inside of the mill. I therefore forbid all persons from making, using or sell mills of the above description in Ohio, Kentu nd Tennessee, without authority from r Alvin Bates and our agents, as all person ound violating said patent, may rest assured sooner or later they will pay us for our right there is law and justice to recover it

DYER PEARL.

May 1, 1818.——1awtfeG.S.

Dupont's Brandywine
POWDER.

THE subscribers having been appointed by Messrs. Dupont's agents for the wester country, they will always have a regular supp of this Powder, and are enabled to sell it at and charges.

BOSLER & CO.

Who have received a quantity of

Prime Feathers.

May 19, 1818. tf

C. Latshaw and Leech,

HAVE FOR SALE AT THEIR WAREHOUSE

Corner of Smithfield and Second streets,

SHOVELS & spades, Amer. Man. sup. quality,
Pig Lead,
Tobacco,
Anvils and Vices,
Calf and sheep skins.
Window Glass,
Sickles,

Also, an assortment of

GROCERIES, *viz.*

Green coffee in barrels,
Lump sugar,
Alspice,
Pepper,
Allum,
Almonds.
Spanish segars,
4th proof Jam. spirits,
Cogniac Brandy,
Rice,
Chocolate,
Raisins in boxes,
Cod Fish,
Corks.

Conemaugh Salt.

Ditto Refined for Table use.

JUST RECEIVED,

18 *Barrels New Orleans* Sugar.

Pittsburgh, July 17, 1818.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following very valuable Tracts of Land situated in Beaver county, North-Sewickly township, state of Pennsylvania, in Leets' district of depreciation lands: viz.

No. 190—216 acres or thereabouts, with allowance—On which tract is erected a good dwelling house, a barn, and other out houses, about 30 acres cleared, and an excellent spring before the house.

No. 178—130 acres—To this tract belongs third part of a Saw-Mill and has about cleared.

No. 173—208½ acres and allowance, on which is cleared about 16 acres. These three lay contigious to each other, and have between and 400 acres of first rate bottom land, ticularly calculated for grazing farms, and dairies—it is well watered by Connequenessing and Brush creeks, besides small brooks and springs—with a good Mill seat on Brush creek lying in a very thriving settlement, from miles from two Iron works, and surrounded by 4 merchants mills, at the distance of 1½ to miles; it is about 5 miles and a half from mony, 9 miles from Beaver town, and from Pittsburgh.—For further information, apply to Stephen Runyon, esq. near the premises or Dr. James Agnew, in Pittsburgh, as that gentleman is perfectly acquainted with the above property, or to the subscriber.

ALSO

1150 acres of first rate upland, on Toby's Stump creek, Armstrong county, from miles from the Allegheny river.

No. 450—containing 333 acres, improvement on it.

No. 891—400 acres, with two good ments on it, with about 60 acres cleared.

No. 404—containing 409 acres, provements on it, & a Tan-yard, waters of Cherry run. These are of the iour quality, and have the advantage of conveyance, and would be valuable to tors residing in the country.

ALSO

That beautiful situated FARM, called

Hamilton Hall,

10 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela river, containing 205 acres of land of which there is about 140 acres of first rate creek bottom, with an excellent on which is erected a new Saw-Mill ed unnecessary to give a description of property as it is one of the handsomest Farms in Allegheny county, it is presumed that persons wishing to will take a minute survey of the every respect worthy the attention of men. part pay, good property in Pittsburgh, phia or Baltimore, at a reasonable further information apply to the proprietor Hamilton Hall, Mifflin township Allegheny ty, nearly opposite the mouth of Turtle

CHARLES F. Von BONNHORST

April 10, 1818.